



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

precisely on the ground that so long as any nation is not subject to some law of definite production in this field it cannot be said to be "disarmed" or to be a safe neighbor or rival. He would have Germany disarm chemically as well as by land and sea.

### "THE NEWS AND NOTHING BUT THE NEWS"

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Associated Press, at the recent annual meeting of that co-operative news collecting and distributing agency, said in its formal report: "Abroad we expanded our news resources as conspicuously as at home. We depend less upon European agencies and more upon our own trained staff newsmen." This fact is due in part to the disclosures of the war, and after, as to how perverted for European and Asiatic ends news not sent through wholly American channels was and had been for years. While it is of the utmost importance that collectors and forwarders of foreign news to the United States should have "the international mind," it is equally true that they must be able to get through to their reading constituency the real facts which their own "nationals" should know. The recently resigned Ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, Hon. John W. Davis, who hereafter is to be legal adviser for the Associated Press, speaking to its directors and main clients, has just said that our foreign policy has become and will hereafter be the most important feature of our national life. In which case, he added, it is of supreme importance that public opinion be based only upon "information transmitted from abroad with exactness." Never did a diplomat, active or retired, speak a truer word. The task of any news collecting and distributing agency grows more difficult in precise proportion as it tries to live up to this ideal. It may be geared to report political and diplomatic facts accurately and yet fail wholly in the field of economics and social ethics.

A latter-day development in the business of collecting and transmitting news, at least so far as the United States is concerned, is the legislation endorsed by the executive department, which provides that government-owned radio stations shall serve as transmitters of news, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Whether obstacles to free, swift, and sure transmission of news gathered by American correspondents comes from American cable and radio companies or from foreign governments' censors, the government intends to overcome the opposition by using agencies for which the American people tax themselves and upon which they have a right to rely. It is true that in some cases it is a form of governmental competition with privately

owned business; but high court decisions are too numerous now for any opposition basing an appeal against the new policy on the ground of impairment of vested, private rights. Social needs rise above anything else; and if any corporations or governments challenge this claim they will be defeated in the court of public opinion. The American people want the truth about world happenings, and they intend to have it.

### THE AMERICAN GROUP OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

THE AMERICAN GROUP of the Inter-Parliamentary Union ought to have no little influence upon America's foreign policy. This statement is justified by the outcome of a special meeting of the Group held in the Caucus Room, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1921. Senator William B. McKinley, president of the Group, called the attention of the gentlemen present to three matters of immediate interest to the members: First, to the selection of delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Stockholm, August 16-18, next; second, to the recommendations submitted by the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in behalf of the Council; third, to the importance of inviting the new members of the Congress to become members of the American Group. Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, a member of the Group since 1904, briefly outlined the history of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and something of his ten years as a member of the Council. Mr. Burton related a number of his personal experiences at various meetings of the Union, particularly in London, 1906; in Paris, 1911, and at The Hague, in 1913. He expressed the view that the parliamentarians of the world are confronted with an unprecedented opportunity to serve in the cause of international justice. He appealed to the old members of the American Group to retain their membership and to the new members of the Congress to join with the efforts to promote finer fraternity among the parliamentarians of the world. Representative A. J. Montague, of Virginia, also urged upon those present the importance of the opportunity awaiting the Inter-Parliamentary Union, adding that every member both of the Senate and of the House should join the American Group.

A letter from Lord Weardale, of Great Britain, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a letter which was countersigned by Dr. Christian Lange, Secretary General, under date of April 15, was read, together with a set of resolutions passed by the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Geneva, April 12, 1921. The letter and resolutions were referred to a special com-